

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,  
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## Business Directory. Marshall County, Ind.

Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.  
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.  
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLEBEE.  
Sheriff—D. M. BARNARD.  
Recorder—THOMAS K. HOUGHTON.

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CORBIN & OSBORN  
Attorneys at Law, Office in Bank Building, Plymouth, Indiana.

### LEANDER GROVER.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Knox, Stark county, Ind., will practice in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of taxes, and collections of claims.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. T. A. BORTON.

Physician and Surgeon, office over Pershing & Co's Drug Store, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, Michigan street, east side corner of Gano, where he may be consulted during office hours.

DR. J. T. CHALMERS.

From Baltimore, will practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Permanently located in Tynes City, Marshall county, Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissell's Store.

J. J. VINA L.

Homeopathic Physician.—Particular attention paid to obstetric practice, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and Laporte streets, where he may be consulted at all hours.

### HOTELS.

EDWARDS' HOUSE.

Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

### GAMBRIL'S EXCHANGE.

G. Gambril, proprietor, situated at the junction of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. and P. & C. R. R., Plymouth, Ind. Meals all hours of the day and everything necessary for the comfort of guests.

### BENDER HOUSE.

J. H. Adair, Proprietor, Knox, Stark county, Ind. Good Fare, Convenient Stabling, and every exertion made to render this House worthy of public patronage.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN L. WOODWARD.

General dealer in all kinds of family groceries, provisions, queensware, etc. Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

H. B. DICKSON & Co.

Dealer in hardware of every description, also stoves, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware.

E. R. SHOCK.

Merchant tailor, one door west of H. Pierce's clothing store, Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Barber and hair dresser, (one door south Hewitt & Woodward,) Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above business attended to by me in the best style.

C. L. HILL.

Dealer in books and stationery, wall and window paper, all kinds of musical instruments; also manufactures blank books etc. Ft. Wayne.

JOHN M. HOEMAKER.

Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth, Ind. Keeps constantly on hand, clocks, watches, breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

D. McWILLIAMS.

Dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, groceries etc., west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

G. BLAIN & Co.

Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

S. M. BECKER.

Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

RISE & SMITH.

Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, family groceries etc., east side of the Edwards' house, Plymouth, Ind.

WADSWORTH MYER.

Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, and notions east side, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

J. BROWNLEE.

Dealer in dry goods, groceries, wares etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

E. PAUL.

dealer in boots and shoes, manufactures all kinds of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

C. HASLWAGER & BROS.

Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Blacksmithing, painting and gilding done to order. See column.

T. A. LEMON.

Dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, papers, etc., north side Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

T. McDONALD.

Real estate agent and notary public, office in Dickson's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agreements, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redeems land sold for taxes.

M. A. O. SAGEARD.

At teleg. and Counselor at Law, PLYMOUTH, IND.

### COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to.

Peoples Bank, N. Y. City, How & Whittaker, N. Y. City; Terrell, Jennings & Co., N. Y. City; Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; How & Co., N. Y. City; Tremont, Mich.; J. G. Berry & Co., Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dunlap, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. Oglethorpe, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth, Ind. He has associated with him in practice, Hon. James Bradley of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance he will have at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Will practice in adjoining counties.

Plymouth, March 22, 1860. 9c

### HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 10, WALL ST., NEW YORK.  
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000

### MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMP.

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The above companies are well established and favorably known as FIRST CLASS Insurance Companies, and will promptly adjust all losses.

For Insurance on buildings, Furniture, or Merchandise, apply to

J. G. OSBORNE, Agent, Plymouth, Ind.

# The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 1.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

[NO. 18.

## Selected Poetry.

### Hope.

BY C. G. WRIGHT.

Hope is an angel, pure and bright;  
Clothed in a robe of holy light,  
That lifts the soul, and charms the sight,  
And turns to day the darkest night.

It is the one bright star I see,  
That makes my heart beat light and free;  
Without its solace what would be  
This great and mighty world to me?

But Hope's sweet face, with beauties rare,  
On pictures scenes so bright and fair,  
They rest suspended in the air  
A moment, and then perish there.

When in her smiles I think I see  
A bright and blissful future,  
I wonder if 'twill ever be  
More than a fruitless dream to me?

In such bright dreams I love to dwell,  
With thoughts that can my spirit quell,  
And hopes that all my doubts dispel,  
Till conscious memory breaks the spell.

In the uncertain future lies  
A hidden book of mysteries;  
A book never seen by mortal eyes,  
Where all those happy dreams arise.

But time each hidden page reveals,  
Discloses all, and naught conceals;  
Then many a heart that anguish feels,  
Which only Hope's sweet presence heals.

Let Hope my guardian angel be,  
My beacon o'er this stormy sea,  
Till fate fulfills my destiny,  
And sets the willing spirit free.

For the Democrat.

Ed. DEM.—I find a communication in the Marshall County Republican of the 26th inst., dated at this place and signed "Manville," in which he makes some charges, some assertions, and gives some advice. One of his charges is, that "They (they Democracy) are at last fairly and squarely committed to the interests of the Slave Oligarchy." Why he uses the words "at last," I cannot imagine, when fanatics like himself have been in the habit of making similar charges against the National Democracy for the last four years, and even longer. In his communication he says, in another place: "We trust there is not in all the North, a Democrat so ignorant or dishonest as to deny that it is the policy of their party to carry slavery, at all hazards, into all of the national domain. Every word and act of the party, bearing at all on the question, for the last eight years, proclaims this unmistakable language. His first charge is, that we are "at last" committed to the slave interest. His second charge is, that every act and word for the last eight years shows that we have been in favor of carrying slavery, at all hazards, into the national domain. In his first charge I think he has been fair, but in his second charge I think he has been unfair. An honest confession is good for the soul." As he stated in his communication, therefore, he meant to confess that they (the Republicans) had been too hasty in charging the Democracy of being committed to the interests of the slave Oligarchy, and thereby relieve his mind of a burden; and, in the second charge that I have quoted, he had partly forgotten his confession, and being so habituated to making such charges he hardly knew what he was writing.

I think he had some doubts about the truth of his first charge; for, in another part of his communication, he says: "We hope all the Northern Democracy will be found to have enough truth and honor about them to come out boldly in favor of negro slavery and its universal diffusion over all the territories."

O, what consistency! First charge us with being fairly committed to the interests of the slave oligarchy, then express a hope that we will be found to have truth and honor enough to come out boldly in favor of negro slavery! What is the difference between "slave oligarchy" and "negro slavery," that he charges us with being fairly committed to the interests of one, and hopes that we will have truth and honor enough to come out boldly in favor of the other? Can any one tell? No; the truth is simply this: he had some misgivings about the truth of his charge, that "Democracy was at last fairly committed to the interests of the slave oligarchy." The thought, that precious gem, truth, fell on the paper that lay before him, in these words: "We hope all the Northern Democracy will be found to have enough truth and honor about them to come out boldly in favor of negro slavery," &c., and thereby virtually withheld the charge that we were fairly committed to the slave oligarchy. Why, what other motive could he have, than simply to withhold that unfounded charge?

He certainly is not in favor of slavery and, therefore, desires the co-operation of Democracy.

He advises the Democracy to come boldly out in defense of an unlimited spread of slavery; honestly to acknowledge ourselves "the only practical amalgamation party in the world; that we are greatly in favor of negro slavery, colored ladies, and mulatto babies, &c., &c."

You ought to honestly and frankly avow and maintain these principles, or else, like an honest man and true Democrat, forsake the ranks of one of the most corrupt and degenerate parties that ever cursed a nation, and follow the example of thousands of old tried and true Democrats, and identify yourselves with a party whose object is to rescue the nation from the hands of a corrupt, wicked and profligate administration, and restore it to the pure and beneficent policy of Washington and Jefferson."

Follow the example of thousands of old tried and true Democrats! For example, that one that stated a few weeks ago that he had been a Democrat for twenty years for the sake of office, knowing that he was with the wrong party—and a church member all the time. If this is the tried Democracy you would have as fellow, I fear there will not be many to follow your dictation.

But to bring the Administration back to the beneficent policy of Washington and Jefferson. I wonder if he thinks that the principles advocated by the party to which he belongs has a shadow of resemblance to those advocated by Washington and Jefferson! If he does, he certainly is greatly mistaken.

The Republicans, as a party, oppose the removal of slaveholders to the common territories with their property. The policy of the party has been to oppose the carrying out of the fugitive slave law. Has this any resemblance to the principles of Washington. Rendition of fugitive slaves is a usage which was obtained at a very early period. The second Congress of the United States passed, on the 12th of Feb., 1793, the following act to carry out the provisions of the Constitution adopted in the Convention of 1787, the 31 section of which is as follows:

"Sec. 3. And he it also enacted, That when any person held to labor in any of U. S., or in either of the territories on the Northwest, or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the States or Territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested or pursued to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offenses, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same, saving moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of said injuries, or either of them."

This act was passed, years 43, says 7—(Annals of Congress, 631) and approved by George Washington.

If Washington had taken the same view of this question that Manville or the Republican party takes, he certainly would not have signed the above act. If he viewed slavery in the light that Republicanism does, he never would have signed an act to deliver up to their masters slaves that escape from States and Territories, or to fine any one five hundred dollars for concealing a fugitive, &c., &c.

Restore the Administration to the pure and beneficent policy of Washington and Jefferson. That is, adopt the policy of the Republicans and fanatics, as Manville wishes to be understood. O, what a restoration that would be!

If Washington in all the purity of his character, and Jefferson with all his noble qualities, were once more found to figure in the councils of the nation at this period, could this same Manville receive them in Christian communion in his church? Did Washington refuse to fellowship in the church with slaveholders? Did he know any North, any South? If he thought slavery so great a sin, so great a curse, why did he sign the act of 1793 for the rendition of fugitives slaves, both from states and territories? Restore the Administration of Washington! Deny our southern citizens the right to go with us into the territories! Refuse to deliver up to their masters fugitive slaves! Refuse to carry out the same act that Wash-

ington approved! O you lion-hearted, eagle-eyed champion! you eloquent vanguard of uncompromising Republican principles, what a restoration you propose!

But, Mr. Editor, my communication is already longer than I intended, and I must leave that communication with some glaring inconsistencies, unnoticed.

J. M. WICK.  
Argus, Ind., May 6, 1860.

The entire Mormon population of Eastern Utah does not exceed thirty-five thousand, of whom not more than eight thousand are entitled to vote. The Gentile population of Eastern Utah is about three thousand five hundred voters; that of Western Utah is three thousand voters, and as there is an absolute certainty of an increase of fifteen or twenty thousand in the spring, they hope to outvote the Gentiles at the election next year. A Gentile legislature once secured, the capital would be abolished; Brigham Young would be deprived of the power to marry and divorce at pleasure, and an act would be passed authorizing apostate Mormons to bring suit against Brigham for their share of the church-yard, the property of which now amounts to millions of dollars.

"I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman.

"I have come to want already," he replied, "I want your daughter."

"In Union there is strength," as the sailor said when he mixed rum with water.

Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is over 84 years of age, and all his associate justices except one, are over 70 years.

Two negroes were admitted to seats as jurymen, last week, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

There are ten towns in old Brown county, Wisconsin, which together contain only twenty-seven black republicans out of nine hundred voters.

The everlasting Burdell case is up again in the New York courts. The heirs are now quarreling among themselves as to the division of the murdered dentist's property.

The excessive drought throughout New England is causing great trouble to farmers who, in some parts of New Hampshire, drive cattle for miles to water.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of May 10th, writes as follows:

DOUGLASS' SPEECH.—The senate chamber was crowded to-day with the beauty and fashion of Washington, to listen to Senator Douglas. He spoke over three hours, devoting that time principally to the examination of the records of the Southern states on non-intervention. The record he made wherein they pledged themselves to that doctrine in 1848, 1850, 1852, and 1856, was terrific and overwhelming. From it there is no escape except by an acknowledgment of a change of opinion. Then he professed their forgiveness if they would frankly acknowledge that they were wrong before, and had changed, and inquired if it was too much to ask of them that they should also excuse him and his friends for having stood faithfully by the principles which they had indorsed as finalities and ultimatums, only five short years ago. The sensation was overpowering, and the galleries broke out in vociferous applause. He will finish to-morrow.

Hundreds were obliged to go away, unable to hear Judge Douglas.

"Let them that work hard and fare hard, and they need not go to California to get rich," said Uncle Simon, as he stood talking with a neighbor, about some friends who had left for the gold streams of California. "That is the secret of success," added Uncle Simon, as he thrust both his hands under his frock, and turned on his heel. "Only let the people work as hard and fare as hard here, as they do when they go to California, and my word for it, they will soon get ahead and no mistake."

As the first legislative step on a subject which has been privately discussed during the last six months, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing James L. Orr, of South Carolina, and Gov. Wood, of Illinois, commissioners to negotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they shall remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The commissioners are to make a report to the President by the next session of Congress.

The ground for this movement is to prevent the recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the history of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois shows that they cannot, owing to their peculiarities, live in peace and on good terms of neighborhood with contiguous settlements.

It is also treated as a question of economy to the Treasury.

## Items of News.

The great Humboldt, in speaking of Bayard Taylor, remarked to an American gentleman, "Your countryman, Taylor, has traveled farther, and seen less than any man of my acquaintance."

The coming census of Texas, it is estimated, will show a population of 550,000.

The report of Judge Taney's ill health is contradicted.

The Vermont conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, passed a resolution advising the clergymen of that denomination not to join any secret society.

Accounts from New York represent the prospects for the wheat crop as good.—Fruit, ditto.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a law virtually abolishing all laws for the collection of debts.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad are now said to be unanimous in favor of a single route.

Three persons died last week, at Westfield, Mass., from the effects of vaccination with poisonous matter.

Three shocks of an earthquake were recently felt at Salt Lake.

EARLY INFLUENCE.—There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only ensures a happy childhood—if there be health and constitution—but it almost makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. We think it every parent's duty to try and make their children's childhood fall of love and of childhood's proper joys, and we never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heart-ache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfoldings of childhood in body, mind, or heart—quite otherwise. God be thanked but children must have love inside the house; and fresh air and good play and some good companionship outside; otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering or growing stunted, cross and wrong, or at best premature, old and turning inward on itself.

DEMOCRAT RISING.—It is a noteworthy fact, that the Opposition have never made more strenuous efforts than in the last six months, yet with all their desperate efforts they have made no acquisition of any consequence. On the other hand, the Democracy is steadily gaining ground and numbers. In every city or State election that has been held, where side issues have not been made to influence the result, the Democrats have gained heavily. In every case where an election has been held this year, on the national issues, the Democracy have been the winners. These political skirmishes to the great political battle of the year are important, chiefly for the reason that they show by their issues the uniform Democratic tendency of the people.

HONEYMOON.—The word "Honeymoon" is traceable to Teutonic origin. Among the Teutons it was a favorite drink, called "Methaglin." It was made of mead and honey, and was like that of the European countries. These honeyed drinks were used more especially at marriage festivals, which were kept up among the nobility one luncheon, the festive board being well supplied with methaglin. "Housh moon" signified the moon or month of the marriage festival.

Alarie, the Goth, celebrated by Southey's poem, died on his wedding night, from the free indulgence in the honeyed drink.

A correspondent writing from Roxbury, Mass., says that Dr. George B. Winslow, the young giant of that place, still continues to increase in strength. He now lifts with his hands, unaided by straps or bands, one thousand and fifty pounds! This he can do with as much apparent ease as an ordinary man lifts 350 pounds. Dr. Winslow only weighs 142 pounds, and is but little over 25 years of age; is educated, intellectual, and bids fair to make a wondrous mark upon the age in which he lives.

A friend said to another, on seeing a handsome carriage waiting in the street: "I should like to take a drive out, wouldn't you?"

"Get in," replied the wag, "and I'll be bound for it, they'll soon drive you out."

Mrs. Swisshelm says the popularity of her paper in Minnesota is due to the fact that "the people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to."

An Eastern editor says he had a pair of boots given him, so tight they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

## COMFORTS OF CHILDREN.

Call not that man wretched, who whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, pleasure denied has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast his darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheard among those with whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints and sleep leave his pillow—but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest wealth, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon mortal's eye.—[Coloridge.]

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Black Republican of New York, proposes an amendment upon a bill appropriating aid to the free schools in the district of Columbia, sending black and white to the same school. This is a practical equalization of races, beginning at the beginning, with a provisional, prospective, inevitable adult amalgamation. And that is the object—to familiarize white people with association with black—destroying thereby all social repugnance. But says the States and Union, the theory of Mr. Clark cannot be carried out. This is a country of white people, and all efforts to encourage an universal amalgamation by schools of free negroes and white people, or by the examples of intermarriage between negroes and whites, practiced in Canada and Massachusetts, cannot prevent our institutions or reconcile our people to the abominable doctrine.

We learn from the Memphis Argus that the citizens of Napoleon Ark. have been considerably excited lately, by the discovery of a plot to destroy that town by means of turning upon it the current of the Arkansas river. Napoleon is situated on a narrow strip of land at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, and for several miles back the two rivers are separated by a strip of ground about four hundred yards in width. A week or two since a train of powder was laid across this narrow point, and Monday night the match was applied. A terrific explosion ensued, and the earth was torn up to an extent which allowed the water from the Arkansas river to find its way across the Mississippi. Already has a strong current formed in the breach, which is hourly widening and deepening, and from present indications at no distant period the town will be swept away. A planter in the vicinity, whose interest would be greatly enhanced by the change in the current supposed to have perpetrated the deed.

A CHINESE TOWER.—A story is current among them of a great wine drinker who was able to sit all day at table, and after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half a dozen men, would rise up perfectly sober. The Emperor, hearing the fame of this deep drinker asked him to dinner that he might test his marvelous powers. As the story goes, the King had ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze, of the exact size and model of this man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup that the guest drank a similar cup was poured into the opening at the top of the head of the image. This went on for some hours until at length the bronze statue overflowed while the guest continued at the table and rose from it perfectly sober!—[Pictures of the Chinese.]

Never trust to a neighbor's grindstone to sharpen your tools upon. This applies to all sorts of borrowers—newspapers included.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a couple of pugilists were sent to the penitentiary last week for having been engaged in a prize fight.

A destructive fire occurred at Nebraska City, last week, consuming nearly all the business portion of the town, consisting of 42 prominent houses, including the post office, with considerable mail matter, and the government land office, with nearly all of its papers, also the Nichols House. Loss estimated at \$150,000—insurance \$75,000.

A Cincinnati gentleman, last week, drove from his parlor a youth who was courting his daughter, and the young fellow took his revenge the same night by driving the gentleman's old gentleman should have remembered that a spark will set a house on fire.

A woman died recently in Ireland at the advanced age of one hundred and forty years.

MOBILE, Ala. May 14.—Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen of Mobile signed a call for a State convention, to meet at Selma on the 4th of June to select delegates to Baltimore. It is signed by Gov. Winston, Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Nott, Mr. La Baron and others.

A colossal bust of Schiller is to be a permanent fixture in the New York Central Park.

## ADVERTISING:

One square 250 Brevier ems or less, three weeks or less, \$2.00; each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion—less than half a square to be charged as half a square, and over half a square to be charged as a whole square. A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted longer than one month. If legal advertisements must be paid for in advance, or satisfactorily secured. If the above terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance.

## Horrible Outrage.

On Saturday night last, a series of the most barbarous cruelties were inflicted upon Mrs. Riday, residing in Oxford Borough, Chester county. On Monday night previous, the house had been entered. Mrs. Riday waking up, alarmed the burglars and put them to flight. On Sunday night last Mr. Riday went to church, and left his brother at home to take charge of the family—but his brother also started away, and shortly afterward, about half-past nine o'clock, a man entered and asked if she knew him. She looked at him, and saw that he wore a tomahawk breastpin, and from that recognized him as one of the burglars who had been there on Monday night. He said: "You—, if it had not been for you, I would have got away." Mrs. Riday then ran toward the door; he caught her, locked the door, thrust the key into her mouth, then finding the key would not pay her, he also thrust the burning candle in, which seriously burned the roof of her mouth. He then tied her on a chair with both hands behind her; kicked her several times; slapped her on each side of the face, to straighten her head up; then taking a handkerchief from under her apron, made use of it in fastening her head back to the chair.

Taking up a griddle which was on the stove, he put upon it to heat if it was hot, and placed it upon her breast, burning part of the flesh to a crisp. He tied her feet to the back of the stove. After spitting tobacco juice over her dress, and placing a candle behind her so that her clothing might take fire, and while in the midst of other acts too horrible and indecent to mention, a man at the door cried, "Yes, yes," as if to signify the approach of some one, when they both left, locking the door after them. Shortly after, the children, who had been up stairs, came down and moved their mother from the stove. An alarm was given, the door was broken open, and in a few minutes a large number of persons were present. Yesterday Mrs. Riday was not expected to live, her limbs, feet, breast and mouth being burned in many places to a crisp. These and many other injuries of far more serious nature, render her recovery almost impossible. She described the demon-like perpetrator as a tall, thin man, with heavy whiskers, inclined to grey, and would recognize him if brought before her. Several have been arrested, but liberated on her failing to recognize them.

LETTER FROM THE HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—We received last evening, too late for insertion this morning, a letter from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, in reply to one from several gentlemen in Bibb county, in which he reviews the exciting questions of the times. We give below the conclusion of the letter:

"There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the north, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

"My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders, ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856 when the same principles were involved.

"If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility rest upon